The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874. NO. 30.

A Blow in the Dark.

Give me the hand that will strike a blow
In the open market place,
While the well-roused blood from the angry heart
Inflames the answering face!
Rather than that sly, stealthy hand
That aims a blow in the dark,
And leaves, like a poisoned serpent's fang,
A sore and a deadly mark.

The tale that the smooth-tongued slanderer tells
Behind her fair friend's back,
That grows, and grows, as it onward goes
With the sound of the mill's click-clack!
The doubtful story set afloat
By some secret dangerous hand,
To rob a man of his fame or name,
Are blows from an unseen hand.

Give us the open light of day,
With the clear sun shining bright,
Rather than shadows gray and gray
Or the darker gloom of night!
Give me a hand that will deal a blow
As a flint may strike a spark,
Rather than that sly, stealthy one
That aims a blow in the dark.

THE MAJOR'S LOVE STORY.

Major Marjoribanks was an active, cleanly-built man, rather below the average height. He had an eye like a hawk's, beautiful hair and whiskers, and no other striking feature. His hands and feet were small and finely formed, and a front tooth, which nature had taken from him, had been exquisitely formed by the hand of art.

Perhaps it was the very difficulty of the achievement that impelled the dauntless Major to the attack. Diana Harford had already refused two Baronets, a banker, and four minor deities before the Major's appearance in the field, and still continued to ride across country with as much enthusiasm as if her whole life was to be devoted to that occupation. People began to say that she would never marry. "The right man has not spoken," was the general opinion; and the Major, as he gnawed his mustaches, resolved with an inward oath that he would prove himself that man or perish in the attempt.

Not that the Major was wholly devoid of that unpractical machine called a heart. Down in a little villa near a country village lived a little lady of twenty, who could have told strange tales of the Major's sentimentality.

Though the Major congratulated himself on being so safely off with the old love, he was far from feeling so comfortable with regard to his prospects with the new.

But Miss Harford's heart seemed to be impregnable even to this experienced besieger.

There was one hope—a forlorn hope, he confessed to himself—and it was with a serious though determined spirit that the Major resolved on an attack by storm.

The Major had made up his mind.

Perhaps had the Major known who it was that arrived as a guest to Miss Harford on the previous evening, it might have disturbed his calculations.

"What have I been doing lately?" says she, in answer to a question from her companion.

"What a queer girl you are, Di," said her vendor, wistfully. "You never seemed the same as the other girls at school; and you don't seem a bit altered. And so you haven't fallen in love yet? But I always said you would never find a man to suit you exactly."

"That's just what I'm wanting, my dear—a man. I see plenty of amateur jockeys and polite letter writers. What I want is a man—one that is not afraid to be natural, or ashamed to be in earnest. I really think that our average dandy, with his cool self-sufficiency, and his insulting indifference, the most unpleasant production of the age. There's the Major now—"

"Who is that?"

"Major Marjoribanks, my dear; the glory of his regiment, and the idol of all the horse dealers, amateur actors, and fast young men for a circle of twenty miles. Why, Patty, you are blushing! You don't mean to say that you know the man!"

"I met him—that is—he is a friend of my brother's," said the other lady, with some hesitation.

"And you've been foolish enough to believe all his nonsense, I dare say. Come now?"

"Well, he certainly is an extraordinary man," pleaded Patty.

"O yes, very. He can ride a kicker, or write a burlesque. But as for heart—why, my dear child, he'd toss you as is, if it suited his purpose, with as much indifference as I toss that withered camelia. Now, don't you waste a thought on him. I don't intend to, though the wretched man has been making love to me in his quiet way ever since he came. I'm afraid every day he'll propose, and I shall have the trouble of refusing him without losing my temper."

"But I can't help it," said Patty, faintly.

"O yes, you can. You thought you couldn't, down in that dull place, with nothing else to think about, but you'll be under a different treatment here, I can assure you. Plenty of exercise and excitement will soon cure you. I'll tell you what: as a great treat to-morrow, you shall ride Crusader. We'll take a quiet canter along the lanes."

"Oh, but I can't ride strange horses," said Patty.

"Oh, you'll soon get acquainted. Mind, I consider this a great favor, and you mustn't hurt my feelings by refusing. One of my habits will fit you nicely, and when you return you'll feel quiet enough to defy twenty Majors."

"How are a darling girl," said Patty, giving up and kissing her.

"I'm afraid you're in a minority, my dear," said Diana. "Most people say I'm intensely disagreeable. Good night, and don't dream of the Major."

And the pair kissed again, and parted for the night.

The next day was one of those mild, hazy November ones, which break out into a glimpse of sunshine toward noon, and then return to their former dullness. The two girls rode along between the hedgerows, chatting pleasantly.

"I'm sure I shall be able to manage this animal," said Patty, timidly. "See how he tosses his head about."

"That's because you let him feel the curb, dear; I had it put up sharp on purpose. Have power of punishment, but seldom use it; that's the real secret of managing horses, dogs, and men. There now, you see he goes quietly enough on the snaffle. Now coax him a little, and give and take more; remember he isn't a phlegmatic donkey with a mouth like a deal board."

"Well, I must say I prefer horses; one feels so much more at ease."

"Pshaw, my dear! I wouldn't give a guinea for a horse that any one could ride, that took no more notice of a steam engine than of a haystack. They have just the same level of indifference that is the ideal excellence of the young man of the period, who hears with equal apathy of a railway accident or a revolution."

"Well, I suppose they only follow the fashion, just as in their coats and collars."

"But what an age it must be that makes a dead calm the same of good style, and substitutes Jack Poynts for Ranger or Charles Surface."

"Good Heavens, Diana! you don't mean to say you read those horrid old plays! Mamma would not let me study such things on any account."

"Nonsense! As if they were worse than the French plays one sees now, or half a dozen English ones I could name. At least I enjoy the male characters more than in ours. They were infinitely more sparkling, and I don't believe they were a bit wickeder at bottom."

"Gentlemen could now be quite as witty if they cared to try."

"Oh, I don't doubt their abilities, my dear; I suppose the breed of male animals produces about the same number of prodigies in every age; but how is one to know it? I certainly prefer men who kept their wits and their swords equally bright by daily use. Here one is in equal uncertainty as to their livers or their intellects."

"'Livers,' Diana! What an expression!"

"Strictly Shakespearian, I assure you. 'A lily-livered knave,'—see 'Macbeth.' I daresay you can find a dusty copy of Shakespeare on the top shelf in the library."

"Ah, Di! I'm afraid you never will get married at this rate."

"No, dear. As some one says of Morris, 'I shall die the serene martyr of a mean and melancholy time.'"

"You must have had plenty of offers?"

"Oh, dozens! all couched in the condescending brevity with which the *preux chevalier* of the day deigns to express his wishes. Now just contrast the men we have been talking about. Worship commences by a shower of more or less readable verses, which you have the option of reading or committing to the flames. You casually drop your handkerchief into a running stream or down a precipice, and your adorer throws himself after it, and restores it at the risk of his life. After a while he throws himself on his knees—both knees, mind—and begs you to save him from destruction. You relent; on leaving you he meets his rival; a glance is enough; swords flash out"—so did Diana's eye—"and woe to him who flinches."

"Horrible!" said Patty.

"Will this suit you better? Strephon strolls lazily into the room; remarks on the weather; allows himself to decline into a seat by your side, and suggests that you should become Mrs. Strephon. *En serrant* he meets his rival; treads on his toes; they exchange abusive epithets, light cigars, and—oh bathos!—cut each other at the club."

"Well, that's better than fighting," said Patty.

"And infinitely safer. Well, my dear, perhaps, after all, you are right. We mustn't take our ideas of the class from Sir Harry Willair—there's a darling name for you. They only show what was considered the thing. I daresay I am getting fearfully crabbed. You see when a girl has money she becomes the centre of a circle of deception. Let's change the subject. How well that habit fits you."

"It feels rather strange. You see I so seldom ride at home."

"Ah, of course. Now to me the habit is second nature, as some one says. I feel infinitely more comfortable in one than in a low dress. I purposely lent you my regular riding-hat, for I wanted to see how I should feel in this new-fangled affair. I'm afraid it wouldn't suit crashing through a bullfinch; one wants something stiffer for that. What's that?" she cried, as an indistinct sound came down the wind, and both horses pricked up their ears. "The hounds; they must have come all the way from Marlford."

"Oh, do look at this horse, Di! He's dancing up and down fearfully."

"Put him on the curb, dear, if he's too troublesome. Ah, there they go! Look, Patty, there's a sight for you! See how close they run together! There's Mr. Vane on Brown Bess. Well tried at, Mr. Vane! Ah, the Major does it—oh, the conceit of that man!—and here come the rest; only two gaps for all the poor creatures. There's my little brother Beatry bringing up the rear on his pony—a terrible hard fellow is Beatry. Oh, Patty," said Diana, trembling with excitement, "I'd give anything to be with them."

"Then do go, dear," said Patty, with an effort of self-sacrifice that was enormous. I shall be safe enough. Withers will take care of me."

"Well, he's just down in the road there. Keep along it, and you'll just cross the line they are taking. I really must—come, Terry;" and away went Diana, habit tossing and eyes glistening, and vanished gloriously.

Patty turned her horse's head backward the gate of the field they had turned into, and got safely out into the road. Some distance down it she could see Withers, the groom, who was having a little difficulty with his horse, which was plunging and curveting in a diagonal position, as is the manner of eager horses, performing an equine balance-step without advancing particularly. On Crusader catching sight of his companion in ill-doing, he proceeded to imitate his actions with a considerable amount of exaggeration. Patty, finding him bursting into a canter, attempted to take up the curb-rein, but only succeeded in getting both in an inextricable confusion. Then she clung in terror to them with both hands, on which the irritable Crusader fought himself into a confused canter, which developed itself into a smart gallop, dashing past the astonished Withers, and stampeded.

Our friend, the Major, had arrived at the meet that morning, and was considerably chagrined not to find the object of his intentions present. "The stiffest bit of country for miles around, too," he said to himself. "What can she be thinking of?" His determination of the morning was still in his mind, and he longed for an opportunity of putting it in practice. Oh, for the sight of the well-known blue habit and iron-grey steed! The Major was destined to have his aspirations gratified in an unexpected manner.

He had been riding a line of his own for a short distance, and was separated from the rest of the field by the breadth of a pasture, when he heard the quick-repeated rattle of a horse going at full gallop in the road on the other side of the high hedge, parallel to which he was riding, and in another moment he saw through the twigs the horse he had looked in vain for at the meet tear past him at mad speed, the blue habit streaming back as the wearer swayed in the saddle, holding the reins in both hands with the convulsive grasp of fear.

"Run away, by Jove!" said the Major, turning Zerlina's head without the least hesitation at the quickset. Two or three *intense*, short strides—a rise, and a crash of twigs—a rattle of horse-hoofs as they patter on the hard road, as Zerlina just manages to save her knees and nose from damage by a clever recovery, and then the Major, as cool as if he had been hopping over a gutter instead of one of the highest drops in his experience, set her going in pursuit.

The fact was, the Major was in that state of exultation that every soldier feels on coming into action. Quick as lightning he saw the coming situation, and braced himself to take advantage of it, and as he crept nearer and nearer to the fugitives he felt his confidence, rise in his horse's powers and his own.

About half a mile from the place where this stern chase commenced, where the road was crossed by another at right angles, stood an inn called the Cross Keys. The Major knew this and also that on the other side of it the road dipped down into a rather steep hill. He had got up some twenty yards nearer when the inn appeared in sight, and keeping on the turf at the side of the road, that the noise of his approach might not add fresh speed to the runaway, called on Zerlina smartly for a decisive effort.

In front of the Cross Keys there was a triangular patch of sodden turf, and as Crusader came upon this he slackened his speed very slightly; the Major dashed alongside and seized the reins near the bit in his right hand; the horse, which was not a vicious one, stopped after a few struggles, as he felt the power at work on the curb; and the lady, falling forward in a heap on his neck, would have tumbled to the earth had not the ever ready Major leapt from his saddle and caught her in his arms. It would have made a capital picture—the two horses standing steaming and panting, and the Major staggering under the weight of the senseless damsel, whose chin hung over his shoulder—while her hair, released from its bonds in her wild flight through air, streamed down his scarlet-colored coat.

With some difficulty the Major carried his lovely burden into the porch of the Cross Keys.

"Show me a private room, and get me a glass of brandy," were the orders with which he stopped the mouth of the astonished landlady.

"La! Poor dear young lady!" said that female, in a voice of sympathy, as she brought the restoring fluid. "Can I do anything for her, sir?"

"No, I think not," said the Major decisively. "Leave her to me. I've had some experience in cases of this kind," and thrusting half-a-crown into the woman's hand he shut the door in her face.

"Well, how she could ha' married he!" said the woman to herself, as she returned to the bar. She evidently thought, from the Major's want of sympathy, that he must be the husband of the sufferer.

The evening glooms were just closing in, and made the little back parlor look more and more dismal and dingy. The Major raised the clinging veil sufficiently to thrust the edge of the glass between the lips of the patient. Presently the color came back to her face, she drew a long gasping breath, and felt for her pocket-handkerchief. It was in the pocket of her saddle The Major instantly placed his snowy cambric in her trembling hand. Then she overflowed.

The Major waited a little. Then he ventured to take the hand that was not occupied with his pocket-handkerchief, and said in a tone of respectful tenderness.

"Don't—may don't give way so! You're quite safe now I assure you."

Sob, sob.

"If you knew how every sob you utter rends me—" ("viles," the Major was going to say, then he thought of "breast, and finally substituted) "heart, you—you wouldn't keep on so."

Sob, sob.

"You don't know how I have hoped, have longed for a moment like this; to hold your hand in mine, to feel that we are alone together, that you do not repulse me, that I am permitted" [kisses her hand,] "that you do not forbid me." [Duncan as before.]

Sob, sob, sob. "When will she stop?" thought the Major.

"You do not answer; speak to me—or hear me while I tell you what I have wished to say for long days past. Miss Harford—Diana, I love you." That was decidedly well put, thought the Major to himself.

"Sir!" said the lady, suddenly becoming electrified in an erect posture. It was but one word, but it was quite enough to almost throw the Imperturbable off his invincible equilibrium. For that moment Miss Rosencath could boast of having seen that great man, to use a common but expressive term, flabbergasted.

"Patty!—Miss Rosencath!"

"Yes, Major Marjoribanks, Miss Rosencath. Oh, take me home! take me home! and never, never dare to call me Patty again!"

"The de-vil!" said the Major slowly, beneath his mustache.

"You might have been satisfied with making a fool of a poor silly girl, without insulting her afterward. Oh, how could you be so c—c—cruel!"

"I say, Patty—listen a moment—don't talk like that. You don't suppose I meant to hurt your feelings? Hang it, I ain't such a cad as all that comes to. I didn't know it was you—I took you for ——"

"Oh, I know; you took me for Miss Harford. Dear Di! she told me you had been making love to her since you came. But I thought you had only been fl—fl—flirting," said poor Patty, going off again.

"Did she tell you that?" said the Major.

"Yes; and she said you were a conceited man, and she was afraid every day you'd propose, because she would have the trouble of refusing you. I never told her all you said to me down at Rosewood. Silly that I was, ever to believe in a Major!"

Did pique and chagrin at the intelligence that he had just received prompt the Major's next impulse? Or did his better angel whisper to him that a dinner of herbs with this little woman who really loved him, and for whom he was conscious of a feeling as nearly akin to that passion as he was capable of experiencing, would be better than a more splendid repast with her to whom he was indifferent? Bitterly would he have derided such an idea from another; bitterly that morning would he have laughed at the thought of his present conduct. But few men act up to their principles; and it was with a ring of genuine feeling in his voice that he sat down by Patty's side and said—but we will not write his words; they were greatly devoid of that artistic fluency which generally distinguished the Major's utterances to the fair sex; but to Patty they sounded like flowing honey.

"And you really will—and you're not sorry for what has happened?"

"Well," said the Major, looking down into her eyes, which gazed up through her tears, glistening with mingled light and tear-drops, "perhaps it wasn't such an unfortunate mistake after all!"

Would you be surprised to hear that the Major makes a capital husband?

South Pacific Islands.

Landing at New Hanover, an island in the South Pacific to the east of New Guinea, Captain Simpson, of H. B. M. ship Blanche, last year found men and women very much in a state of nature, who, he thinks, had never before been visited by white men. They were ignorant of the use of tobacco, and old pieces of paper were taken by them in preference to the usual trade articles. Both men and women came alongside the ship in great numbers, and showed no fear. They had little or nothing for barter except spears. They appeared good-humored, but are arrant thieves. A party of officers who landed had their pockets picked.

Captain Simpson also visited the neighboring island of New Britain. Here he found two spacious bays or harbors, with good anchorage, land-locked, and sheltered from all winds. Within one of these harbors he believes there is space, with from twenty to five fathoms of water, for the navies of the world to anchor in. Clustered on a narrow ledge at the base of two singular sandstone rocks is a village containing about two hundred inhabitants, who evidently support themselves by fishing. Many of the houses are built in the water on piles. They had numerous canoes moored round them.

In the Nguzo group of islands one only was found to be inhabited, and the history of its people may be told in a few words. They number about one hundred, and of these no less than sixty are children. The people say that about forty years ago a captain from Sydney took the island and destroyed all the inhabitants, or nearly all. Some years after that a man named Paddy came with some natives of Ponope island and settled there, claiming the island as his own, and the population has since rapidly decreased. What has become of Paddy we are not told.

Died of a Broken Heart.

Mrs. Sallie A. White, wife of Captain J. R. White, the celebrated horse-thief, died at the residence of her mother, near Germantown, Tenn., of a broken-heart. Mrs. White, it will be remembered, rescued her husband from jail last winter, and won for herself the sympathy of chivalrous gentlemen, by handing him a revolver when she was permitted to visit him. Mrs. White was a high-spirited woman, refined and cultivated, and of good family. The disgrace of her husband being arrested and confined as a horse-thief wrought upon the finer feelings of her nature to such an extent that the overstrained spirit refused to bear its burden, and took its flight to another and better sphere. While her husband may be guilty of the crimes charged against him his wife was innocent, and the manner in which she rescued him, her culture, elegance, and good standing have enlisted in her behalf the sympathy of all who knew her; and her sudden death from the causes which led to it render this sympathy still greater, and indicate clearly that, while she was a true wife, ready to succor her husband under any circumstances, she was also a truly honorable woman, who could not "suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," nor bear the disgrace attached to a blasted name. So says a Memphis paper.

HYDROPHOBIA INDUCED BY FEAR.

Wayne Hovey on Hydrophobia as a Disease of the Imagination.

It is a well known fact that several persons may be bitten by a mad dog, and only one, or none of them, die of the disease. Such was the case when Mrs. Noyes, of New York, was attacked a few weeks since. Two or three persons were bitten at the same time, by the same dog, who are alive now, and likely to be for many years, and who, in all probability, will never suffer the slightest inconvenience from the bites they received.

Hydrophobia is not unfrequently a disease purely of the imagination. Some time since a man in Chicago was bitten by a dog that was known to be perfectly well. The victim, however, brooded over the idea that sooner or later he would die from the effects of the wound, although there were no manifestations of a serious character. But his apprehensions made him anxious and restless and almost frenzied, and in a few days he brought upon himself fits of an alarming type. From all the circumstances it was evident that the man was in a dangerous condition, and needed some medical attention. Physicians were called, but he soon expired in great agony. From beginning to end, this man's case, so far as the dog was concerned, was one entirely of imagination. Dr. Marx, a celebrated German physician, writing to *The Clinic*, says that he regards hydrophobia as a morbid affection, induced by fear, and in support of his opinion, cites many interesting cases. Dr. Luke, in his work on the "Influence of the Mind upon the Body," supports the hypothesis that hydrophobic symptoms are often developed without previous inoculation, and he relates a notable instance of a physician of Lyons, who, having assisted in the dissection of several victims of the disorder, imagined that he himself had become inoculated. On attempting to drink he was seized with spasms of the pharynx, and in this condition roamed about the streets for three days. At length his friends succeeded in convincing him of the groundlessness of his apprehensions and he at once recovered.

No dog will bite unless he is provoked, or is disturbed in his guard over his master's property. A mad dog seeks to avoid the highway, will never go out of his course to bite, but will finally, if let alone, drop dead without doing the least injury to anyone.

Lastly, the disease is not, as is generally supposed, incurable. There are many persons who have had hydrophobia, and have recovered from it. Dr. Pancoast recommends the use of acid nitrate of mercury as a prophylactic treatment for the bite of a rabid animal, and Dr. Buisson, a distinguished French physician, says he never knew a case to fail of recovery where the patient was repeatedly placed in steam baths varying in heat from 57 to 63 degrees centigrade.

A Wardrobe of the Last Century.

The following is a curious inventory of a lady's wardrobe in the year 1712, with the price of each article. It is to be remembered that the purchasing power of money was much greater then than now: A smock of cambric holland, three and one-half ells, $10.50; Marseilles quilted petticoat, three yards wide and one yard long, $14.25; a hoop petticoat, covered with tab, $8.75; a French or Italian silk quilted petticoat, one and one-quarter yards deep and six yards wide, $50; mantean and petticoat of French brocade, $355; French point or Flanders laced head, ruffles and tucker, $400; English stay, covered with tably, $15; a French necklace, $6.25; Flanders lace handkerchief, $50; French or Italian flowers for the hair, $10; an Italian fan, $25; English silk stockings, $5; English shoes, $12.50; French girdle, $3.75; a cambric pocket-handkerchief, $2.50; French kid gloves, 75c.; black French silk *a la mode* hood, $3.75; black French lace hood, $26.25; French embroidered knot and bosom knot, $10.50; French garters, $6.25; pockets of Marseilles quilting, $6.25; muff, $26.25; sable tippet, $75; lining of Italian lutestring, $75; thread stockings, $2.50; Turkey handkerchief, $26.25; a hat of Leghorn, $7.50; a beaver and feather for the forest, $15; a riding suit, with embroidery of Paris, $237.50; three dresses for the masquerade, two from Venice, $180; dress from Paris of green velvet, *a la* Sultanesse, set with pearls and rubies, $618.75.

Making a County.

Three Kansas men are charged with having stolen a county. They staked it out, and called it Barbour. Then they divided the county offices among themselves, taking two or three apiece, and sent certificates and affidavits to the capital. Their credentials as a county were forwarded. At the general election over two hundred and fifty-one votes were cast into the ballot-box, and W. H. Horner was chosen to represent Barbour in the Legislature. Horner voted industriously for everybody else's measures, and found it easy to get through one of his own. It was a bill to authorize Barbour county to issue bonds for the building of bridges and other necessary improvements. The bonds were issued and sold well, Horner acting as agent. And now Horner and all the population of Barbour county and the proceeds of the bonds have disappeared, and the bondholders are wondering where they've gone to.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As Jacob Russell, of Lowville, was walking along the track of the Utica and Black River Railroad, he caught his foot between two of the iron rails. He tried his best to remove from his position, and it was found impossible. The noon freight train at the time was backing up over the switch. The unfortunate man had no time to notify the engineer, and he bent over to save his life by losing his foot. The train passed over him, but for some unexplained reason only crushed his foot.

A Little Hero.

In the city of Hartford, Conn., lives the hero of the true story I am about to relate—but no longer "little," as the perilous adventure which made him famous in his native town happened several years ago.

Our hero was then a bright active boy of fourteen—the son of a mechanic. In the severe winter of 1855, the father worked in a factory, about a mile from his home, and every day the boy carried him his dinner across a piece of meadow land.

One keen, frosty day he found the snow on this meadow nearly two feet deep, and no traces of the little foot-path remaining. Yet he ran on as fast as possible, plunging through drifts, keeping himself warm by vigorous exercise and brave, cheerful thoughts.

When in the midst of the meadow, fully half a mile from the house, he suddenly felt himself going down, down!

He had fallen into a well. He sank down into the dark, icy water, but rose immediately to the surface. There he grasped hold of a plank which had fallen into the well as he went down. One end of this rested on the bottom of the well—the other rose about four feet above the surface of the water.

The poor lad shouted for help until he was hoarse and almost speechless, but all in vain, as it was impossible to make himself heard from such a depth, and at such a distance from any house. So at last he concluded that if he was saved at all he must save himself, and begin at once, as he was getting extremely cold in the water. So he went to work.

First, he drew himself up the plank, and braced himself against the top of it and the wall of the well, which was of brick and quite smooth. Then he pulled off his coat, and taking out his pocket-knife he cut off his boots, that he might go to work to greater advantage. Then, with his feet against one side of the well, and his shoulders against the other, he worked his way up, by the most fearful exertion, about half the distance to the top. Here he was obliged to pause, to take breath and gather up his energies for the work yet before him. Far harder was it than all he had gone through, for the side being from that point covered with ice, he must cut with his knife, grasping places with his fingers, slowly and carefully all the way up.

It was almost a hopeless attempt, but it was all that he could do. And here the little hero lifted up his heart to God and prayed fervently for help, fearing that he could never get out alone.

Doubtless the Lord heard his voice, calling from the deep, and pitied him. He wrought no miracle to save him, but breathed into his heart a yet larger measure of calmness and courage, strengthening him to work out his own deliverance.

After this, the little hero cut his way upward, inch by inch. His wet stockings froze to the ice and kept his feet from slipping, but his shirt was quite worn from his shoulders ere he reached the top.

He did reach it at last—crawled out into the snow, and lay down for a moment to rest—panting out his breath in little white clouds on the clear frosty air.

He had been two hours and a half in the well!

His clothes soon froze to his body, but he no longer suffered with cold, as full of joy and thankfulness, he ran to the factory, where his father was waiting and wondering.

The poor man was obliged to go without his dinner that day, but you may be sure he cared little about that, while listening with tears in his eyes to the thrilling story his son had to relate to him.

He must have been proud of the boy that day, as he wrapped him in his own warm overcoat, and took him home to "mother."

And how that mother must have wept and smiled over the lad, and kissed him and thanked God for him!

I have not heard of the "little hero" for two or three years, but I trust he is growing up into a brave, heroic man, and I hope he will never forget the heavenly friend who did not forget him in the hour of his great need.

There is an old saying that truth lies at the bottom of a well.

I trust that this brave boy found and brought up from there this truth: God helps those who help themselves.—*Grace Greenwood.*

Moloch in America.

In Ohio a mound of a novel character has recently been cut through, in order to make the approach to the Newton bridge near Cincinnati. It was evidently the *debris* of a huge sacrifice of children. A space twenty-five feet in diameter had been covered with an immense heap of wood, then it was set on fire, and the children were probably tossed into it one by one, as in the ancient sacrifice to Moloch. The heat was evidently intense and long continued, as the ground plainly showed the effects of violent conflagration. As soon as the sacrifice was completed and the fire had died out, the remains of the victims were all raked together in the centre, and then the mound was raised in a very remarkable way. Soil was brought, apparently by different tribes from different localities, and each variety was carefully deposited by itself, so that the differences were clearly distinguishable. The remains collected consisted mostly of jaws and teeth of children. A pierced tooth of a rodent was found, which had evidently been used as an ornament. The remains will be placed in a museum at Plainville, Ohio.

GOLDEN SALVE ENCORE.—Two quarts raw linseed oil, three pounds beeswax. Melt thoroughly together and turn into tin boxes. This is the best salve known for burns, scalds, fresh wounds, old sores, piles, etc. To make small quantities the same proportion as above is required.

A Maine law says a bushel of apples must weigh forty-four pounds.

Items of Interest.

Don't marry a man who puts up easily. Nothing makes a person so insufferably conceited.

Miss Wells, aged 13 years, has received a school teacher's certificate in Wapello, Iowa.

Every able-bodied man in Seneca, Tuolumne county, between 21 and 60, must pay a road tax of $6.

The present year ingeniously accepted as the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into England.

The Grange store started last fall at Winona, Wis., has failed. Liabilities $13,000, with no assets; and a similar one at Owatonna closed up after a loss of nearly $20,000.

"Dried tongue," was the answer which a minister, just going out to "exchange," gave some one who asked him what he had in his carpet-bag—which contained seven sermons.

An English writer affirms that British colliers are drinking champagne and buying piano-fortes when in work, and when out of work depending on the poor rates for their subsistence!

Some unconscionable thief has stolen the entire machinery of the Truckee, Nev., Fire Department—it was a large rope with a hook attached for pulling down awnings and buildings in case of fire.

In New Hampshire they value skimmed milk at two cents a quart for feeding pigs. The *Courier Journal* says that in Louisville ten cents a quart is paid for the same thing to feed babies with.

Governor Booth, of California, vetoed twenty-five bills that were passed hastily in the closing hours of the Legislature. He did not write messages but simply deposited the bills in the waste basket.

We never respect persons who aim simply to amuse us. There is a vast difference between those we call amusing men and those we denominate entertaining; we laugh with the former and reflect with the latter.

After a man has passed the age of fifty-seven, about all he kan find to talk about and to brag on is that he has got more pains and akes than enny ov the rest of his nabors—at least that is what Josh Billings says about it.

What a foe the farmers have to contend against in the potato bug is shown by the experience of a man in Joliet, Ill. He placed some in a bottle eight months ago. They have been exposed to the extreme of winter and summer, have had nothing to eat, and are still living.

Hints for Housekeepers.

A place for everything, and everything in its place; a use for everything, and used only for that special purpose. Let us take, for example, the omelet pan; the English cook does not scruple to employ this white, delicate, enamelled pan to fry the bacon for breakfast, and is astonished that her omelets fail, and that her mistress complains she is getting careless; it is not that she is getting careless, but that she has never been anything else, and neither she nor her mistress comprehends or understands that true economy is practised by carefully using each article of the *batterie de cuisine* for the purpose alone for which it is designed. The cook will probably reject the chemical reason that the sulphur given forth by eggs, and to a certain extent absorbed by the enamel at the time of making the last omelet, materially assists the omelet of to-day, and this in spite of the most complete cleanliness on the part of the cook. Omelets should be prepared in a pan kept for that purpose, and the enamelled saucepan used for melted butter should never on any account be used for anything else.

Most cooks know that if eggs are boiled in a saucepan previously used for onions, they will come to table a bright orange color; this will prove how necessary it is to use each culinary utensil for its destined purpose, and unless perfect order is preserved in the kitchen and in the mind of maid and mistress, this is not possible. The economist may demur to this statement, but if each article be used for its own purpose only, and taken care of when in and out of use, it will last a lifetime, instead of being replaced every four or five years.

The housekeeping money in some families is not allowanced, but the bills are settled by check once a month. Experience shows that this is a very bad plan, and housekeeping thus managed costs considerably more than it does by a system of cash payments. The wife should ask for an allowance in proportion to the style of table expected; as the steward of her husband's property, she must allow no waste and suffer no extravagance; she must be guided by her husband's wishes as to her expenditure, and keep well within the sum allowed weekly; this will permit of her meeting the losses and accidents which happen to the most careful and economical manager.

Her Choice.

M. Boule, who has just died so suddenly, says the *Figaro*, was married in a most romantic manner. A few years ago, an artist of talent had painted his portrait and sent it to an exhibition. A young lady, an orphan, was passing through the rooms with her guardian, when she suddenly stopped before the picture, and having regarded it consistently for a long time, said: "I will never marry any one but the original of that portrait." Her guardian laughed at her; but the girl was quite determined, intelligent and intrigued. A search had to be undertaken for the M. B——, whose likeness had caught a young head. He was discovered, and being informed in what a novel-like fashion a pretty maiden had decreed that she would be his wife, he considered himself extremely fortunate to have obtained such a choice, and left Bordeaux for he found a most gentlemanly suitor to numerous grades of ladies.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARNUM, EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. It is the intention of the publisher to make the Miner the highest circulation of the Pub sher to make THE MINER a first-class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 50 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to communications, every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to be borne in all contributors.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Legal, Official and business notices, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion. Five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania will hold a State Convention at Harrisburg, at noon, on Wednesday, August 19, 1874, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Judge of the Supreme Court.

The representation of the several counties in this Convention will be based on the apportionment of Senators and Representatives made by the present Legislature, each Senatorial and Representative district being entitled to delegates equal in number to its representation in the Legislature under said apportionment.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
EZRA LUKENS,
JOHN M'CULLOUGH,
Secretaries.

The Legislature of 1874.

The Legislature of 1874 adjourned sine die last week Friday, after a session of four months and two weeks. There are some conspicuous features in the Legislature just closed that are in marked contrast with those of former bodies. A very noticeable one was the marked absence of the turbulent and riotous proceeding that seemed so unavoidable in the closing hours of the session. This fact alone indicates a better sentiment and growing dignity in our Legislators which is encouraging at least. The Philadelphia *Press* characterizes the Legislature as "incompetent" and lacking in "high-toned morality." Not having a personal acquaintance with all the members, we can only judge of the truth of this statement from its record. And taking that as a guide we are very much disposed to doubt the statement. It is true the provisions of the New Constitution placed some restrictions upon corrupt legislation, yet it is not fair to withhold from the members the credit that this Legislature has been remarkably free from the corruption and jobbery that has too many times disgraced that body in days gone by. As to its competency, we can only say that if other districts were as fortunate as we in being represented by such men as Butler B. Strang and C. S. Jones, they have nothing of which to complain, and if not they have only themselves to blame. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, perhaps, the work of the session, the number and title of every bill passed, could be published by the press on the day succeeding the final adjournment. Last year the number of bills introduced into the House was 2,200, and this year but 849. Last year the Senate received 1,991 as against 321 introduced this session. This is one of the blessings the New Constitution gives us.

A Well Merited Compliment.

"Paxton" the veteran and able legislative correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* in his last letter comments very harshly upon the rudeness of the late Speaker of the House, McCormick, for his position, and closes with the following complimentary notice of Senator Strang, Speaker of the Senate:

In contrast with this course of proceeding in the House, the invariable urbanity, courtesy, dignity, and firm bearing of the Speaker of the Senate stands out in bold relief. Speaker Strang is a man of culture—full of tone and dignity—and of the qualities mentally to command respect wherever he speaks. As a presiding officer he never allows himself to engage in a wrangle. He enforces all rules impartially, and treats every Senator as a man and an equal. His manner of preserving order is at once persuasive and persistent, which those who know the man fully understand, and never presume to trifle with. It will be fortunate for all future Senates to secure presiding officers like Strang.

Arkansas.

The troublesome contest between the rival aspirants to the Governorship of Arkansas is now virtually settled by the action of the President in recognizing by proclamation the claims of Baxter to the seat from which he was so abruptly ousted. At this distance, and in view of the conflicting reports, it is difficult to arrive at any just conclusion as to which is in the right, and indeed there is but little choice between the two men in the eyes of the great mass of the people. The quieting of the state of confusion, lawlessness and bloodshed into which the innocent citizens of that State were plunged was the prime necessity, to do which the President decided in favor of the contestant recognized by the Legislature, the only authority in the State competent to do so. The President's action is commended by the most respectable portion of the press of both parties, yet we expect that some of the smaller fry of the Democratic press will deem it their mission to growl.

Praise From The Enemy.

Once more the President has disarmed his opponents and compelled them to approve of his action. His proclamation upon the Arkansas difficulty is so manifestly the right thing that Democrats find it impossible to withhold their praise. The Buffalo *Courier* speaks of it as follows:

The country will feel a sense of relief in that President Grant has put a summary term to anarchy in Arkansas. The wretched squabble had become a scandal to the nation and a bore to the average newspaper reader, and it is well it is ended. Nor can we doubt that the decision to which the Executive finally arrived is the right one. The terms of his proclamation abundantly fortify and vindicate his action. Having been called upon, not only by its dubious Governors but by its Legislature, to save the State from domestic violence, he could not have delayed longer to interfere, nor could he well have responded to the Legislative summons except by the recognition of that Governor whom the Legislature had declared elected and assisted to install in office. For, admitting that Baxter was "counted in" rather than elected, he was still, for anything that has yet happened, the actual Governor of the state.

* * * * * *

The ending of the Arkansas anarchy is a large day's work well done.

There must be some real worth in a President who wrings such words of praise from his enemies. We have nothing to add to them, for coming from an opponent, they are far more expressive than anything that can be said by a Republican journal.

A terrible catastrophe attended with great loss of life and property occurred in Massachusetts last Saturday. On the Mill river are located many thriving manufacturing towns. A short distance above Williamsburg was a large reservoir containing one hundred and fifty acres which was drawn upon by the towns below during a dry time. As the unsuspecting inhabitants of the towns below were preparing for the work of the day, the wall of the reservoir gave way letting this immense volume of water upon the doomed villages. The villages of Williamsburg, Florence and Haydenville were almost demolished by the rushing torrent. It is estimated that over two hundred lives were lost. Scores of factories and mills were demolished, and hundreds of operatives thrown out of employ. Large factories were swept away as though they were paper; well built houses were instantly crushed without giving the inmates a moments warning; and whole families were carried away over dams and either killed or drowned.

Forty temperance women were arrested in Cincinnati last Saturday while praying in front of a saloon. There had been a disturbance the day before, and the police say they had information that a band of German women was organized to meet them and drive them from the streets. Would it not be as well for these ladies to pray in the churches and thus avoid riot and disturbance? It is reasonable to suppose that the Lord would answer prayers in a church as quickly as in front of a saloon. The question arises, do these women pray to the Lord or *at* the saloon keeper.

—New Jersey Democrats are talking about nominating Gen. George B. McClellan for Governor of that State. Considering that the last platform upon which he ran declared the war to be failure, there seems to be a peculiar fitness in his nomination.

"A Just Reparation."

Under the above head we find in the Erie *Dispatch* the following article commendatory of our former townsman, Hon W W. Brown:

It is not our practice to interfere in the making of nominations, but the case of Mr. Brown is such that it may be referred to without violating any of the established usages governing the conduct of the party press. He was a member from this County in the Legislature of last year, and so ably, honestly and efficiently did he represent his constituents that he returned home at the close of the session with the reputation of having been one of the very best legislators that Erie County ever sent to the State Capital. This fact was conceded by both parties. He was always in his seat; attended promptly to requests of constituents; was fearless and active in debate, and his views upon public topics were so just and practical as to win for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Returning to his constituents with such a record, he was clearly entitled to a renomination, under that just rule, which has prevailed so long in this county, of returning faithful officials to serve a second term. This rule had been so generally regarded in the past that Mr. Brown naturally looked upon his defeat, last summer, as a rebuke from his constituents, and he felt humiliated and disgraced by the blow. He rightly reasoned that he had not deserved such treatment. This year we are to increase the number of our Representatives at Harrisburg, and it will be within the power of the electors of this county to blot out the stain which now seems to rest upon Mr. Brown's character, and to make this just reparation it will not be necessary to suspend the rule of rewarding the faithful and efficient public servant with a re election. It is important that this usage be kept in force, for thereby the party offers an incentive to its officials for the faithful performance of their duties, and it also secures the services of thorough men, through whom it is able to accomplish results which could not be attained through the influence of new and inexperienced representatives.

The Democratic members of the Connecticut Legislature have nominated Wm. M. Eaton to succeed Senator Buckingham for United States Senator, whose term expires in March next. It is an outrage, yet it is the first act of consistency that we have noticed in the Democracy in a long time. Mr. Eaton was a consistent apologist for the secessionists all through the late rebellion. At the breaking out of the war he declared publicly that the Connecticut soldiers who marched against the South would have to march over his dead body—a threat which it is to be regretted he did not carry out. Owing to the action of the Prohibitionists he will probably be elected, and they must feel the folly of their senseless obstinacy.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* is an inveterate Bourbon paper, but it at least practices what it preaches. After candidly expressing its opinion that "bare faced wickedness is better than hypocrisy," it intimates that "it is about time Stanton was sending back for his summer cloth ing." If a finer specimen of the spirit of infernal diabolism can anywhere be found, we should be glad to be informed where it exists.

—Nearly three millions of dollars in gold were drawn from the Bank of England last week, in consequence of which the rate of discount was raised a half per cent., making the minimum four per cent. It is said that France is drawing gold from the Bank of England just now with the view of resuming specie payments. During the period of suspension the notes of the Bank of France have been but a fraction below par. If the Bank of France can resume specie payments so soon after emerging from a disastrous war, in which her armies were overwhelmed, her government revolutionized, and she compelled to part with $1,000,000,000 in gold to purchase peace, it would seem as though our government ought to prepare to follow her example by taking early measures to bring about a like result in this country.—Buffalo *Express*.

—Ben. Butler has narrowly escaped brain fever. Boston and we do not "admire" Ben., but both of us would admit that if he really had had the brain fever it would have been the biggest fever on record. There would have been enough fever, in fact, to have gone around the entire remainder of the Massachusetts delegation.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

—Brooks and Baxter are both members of the same Methodist church in Little Rock.

—The Pope celebrated his eighty third birthday the 15th inst.

—Hon. David Mellish, member of Congress from the Ninth New York District, has become insane from a too deep study of the financial question.

—During the present year eighteen states will elect Governors, thirty-five Congressmen, and twenty-five United States Senators.

NOTICE.

A Boarding School will be opened at Smethport, under the management of Mrs. Mary A. Holmes as Principress, assisted by H. H. Brigham, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Term Commencing June 1st,

and continuing 12 weeks, at the following rates, cash in advance.

Common Branches	$4 00
Greek	6 00
Latin	6 00
German	6 00
French	6 00

Instrumental Music, with use of instrument, $10 00 per quarter.

A limited number of ladies can be accommodated with board at the residence of Mrs. Holmes, upon reasonable terms.

Smethport, May 21, 1874.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,

OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

—Through tickets for sale and baggage checked through to all principal points West, North-West, and South-West. All letters answered promptly.

JACK FERGUSON, Agt.
Larrabee Depot, Mch., 1874.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

GIL RUSSELL,

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Chas. S. Dean, deceased, late of the township of Elkhead, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same to me without delay.

BENJ BUSKIRK, Executor.

Dated, April 2, 1874—6w*

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

J. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner.

Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.

P. D. STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 23d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows.

Leaving Buffalo.

7.00 a. m. Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10.25. Larrabees 11.20. Port Allegany 11.33. Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the D. N. C. P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.30 p. m. for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East. 3.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.37 Larrabees 7.10. Port Allegany 7.40. Emporium 8.50 p. m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2.35 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.03. Larrabees 6.17, Olean 5.10. 9.20 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close connections with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

5.35 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.40, Larrabees 6.15, Olean 8.30, Buffalo 2.50, p. m.

7.00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 8.15, Larrabees 8.45, Olean 9.37, Buffalo 3.40, p.m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
A.D., THOMAS DOANE, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad,

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves	Phila.		12.55 p. m
" " "	Renovo		12.15 p. m
" " arr. at	Emporium		2.15 a. m
" " "	Buffalo		9.00 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Phila.		10.30 p. m
" " "	Renovo		10.05 a. m
" " "	Emporium		12.20 p. m
" " "	St. Marys		1.12 p. m
" " arr. at	Erie		7.20 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves	Buffalo		3.25 p. m
" " "	Emporium		9 10 p. m
" " "	Renovo		10 55 p. m
" " arr. at	Phila.		9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		11.20 a. m
" " "	St. Marys		5.25 p. m
" " "	Emporium		6 20 p. m
" " "	Renovo		8.40 p. m
" " arr. at	Philadelphia		8.30 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvine with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvine with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Buffalo Express makes direct connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains, south, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

W. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

Myron A. Dodge.

Notary Public and Claim Agent,

Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable.

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited.

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,

CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

150 and 152 Main and 119 Commercial Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y

Branch Office and Factory:

506 WEST 57, NEW YORK.

The Best Paint in the World.

Any Shade from Pure White to Jet Black.

A combination of the purest paint with India Rubber, forming a SMOOTH, GLOSSY PAINT, DURABLE BEAUTIFUL Paint, unaffected by change of temperature, is perfectly water-proof, and adapted to all classes of work, and is in every way a better paint for either inside or out side painting than any other paint in the world. Being from one-third to one-fourth cheaper and lasting at least three times as long as the best lead and oil paints

Be sure that our TRADE MARK, (a fac simile of which is given above,) is on every package.

Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. There has never been a paint offered the public that has become so popular (in the same time) and given as perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint (n.H)

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT IN SMETHPORT, on reasonable terms. The Lot contains about five acres. For particulars, enquire of A. B. Armstrong, or address the undersigned at 1572 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

11-25tf A. S. BISHOP.

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Merchants Hotel.

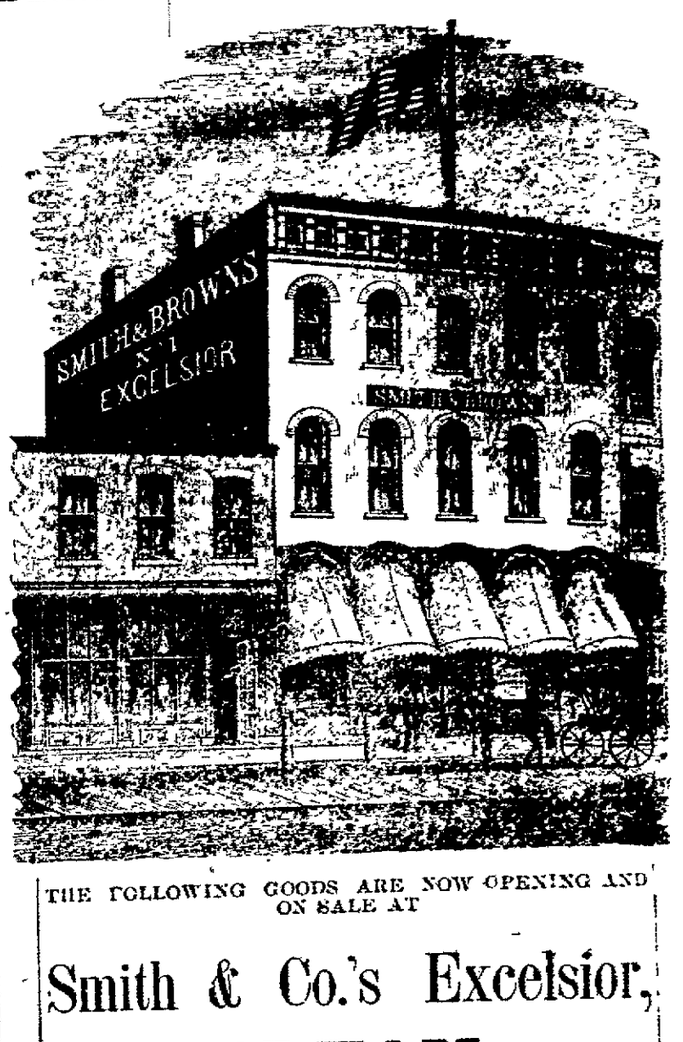
Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 00 per day. Wm. Tucker, Prop'r.

SPRING OF 1874.

SMITH'S EXCELSIOR.



THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE NOW OPENING AND ON SALE AT

Smith & Co.'s Excelsior,

OLEAN.

TEN BALES SHEETING

FIVE CASES BLEACHED MUSLIN.

EIGHT CASES PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

150 PIECES CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

50 PIECES CARPETS OF ALL KINDS.

A CAR LOAD

Of Wall and Window Paper in every Variety.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

Including all colors of Cheeney Brothers' justly celebrated

AMERICAN SILKS.

JAP. SILKS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID,
BLACK SILKS, AMERICAN, LYONS,
BONNA, GROGRAIN, &c.,
ALL GRADES.

Diagonal Silks, Argyle Suitings, Mary Stewart Goat-Hair Suitings,

Black and Colored Alpacas from .25 to 1.00

IRON GRENADINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS,
JACONETS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PERCALES, &c.

SHAWLS:

Paisly, Wool, Zephyr and Silk, Long Square and Scarf
100 dozen Ladies, Gents and Misses

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES

for which we are sole agents.

JOHNSON KID GLOVES FOR LADIES,

for which we are sole agents.

GREAT VARIETY OF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPS, for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN, WARRANTED.

ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF HATS & CAPS

Two car loads of Pritchard's Celebrated

Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Bags.

For the sale of which we are Sole Agents in Olean.

Geese Feathers, Groceries.

T

From 2— to 10— per pound.

ALL OTHER GROCERIES TO MATCH.

'Tis useless to enumerate articles and prices, suffice to say that we were never in condition to do our patrons so much good in quality and prices as this Spring. Call and see for yourselves.

E. O. Smith & Co.

April 23, 1874.

SEVENTY-FIVE NEW PIECES CARPETS, MATTINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

A LARGE STOCK OF NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

The M'Kean Miner.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Other Lands.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT, McKean county, Pa., will attend Short promptly to all calls in the profession

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office on the Public Square

D. V. Crossmire.

Medical Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 Franklin St., Avon, Pa

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Barnes' block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give attention to all matters pertaining to a practice in said counties. Office, Court Building, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins and Cabinet wood baskets, of which a supply on hand.

Bingham Estate.

Public notice is hereby given to creditors and others interested, that application will be made to the Orphans' Court of McKean county, Pa., on the 6th day of June next, for the confirmation of the account of Robert C. Sprague, Administrator of the Estate of William Bingham, late of the Borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., deceased, and for the allowance of commissions to the said Administrator.

Smethport, Dec. 26, 1873. ROBT. C. SPRAGUE, Administrator.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the PAINTING BUSINESS in a more extensive manner than ever before, are now prepared to execute all work in their line in a manner that will give satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. Shop on the Public Square, Smethport, Nov. 6, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned has this day opened a shop on Main street, in the building formerly occupied by John C. Backus, where he is prepared to do all kinds of cabinet work, such as Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SMITH.

Smethport, May 1, 1873.

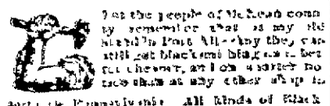
New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has just fitted up shop on Mechanic street, next door to John D. Lyon's old blacksmith shop, and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Give me a call before going elsewhere, and I will endeavor to please you both in prices and workmanship. The best of material used in all cases, and guarantee it.

CARL SMITH.

Smethport, May 1, 1873.

James D. Otto.



Just the people of McKean county remember that as my shop is still in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done as low for cash or lumber, as I can afford to do it for, as any other shop in the Pennsylvania. All kinds of Black Smithing, Horse Shoeing, Wagon work, &c., &c. Special attention paid to shoeing Horses. Port Allegany, March 25, 1874.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, Union Block.

Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks can be constantly on hand. Also a varied assortment of Jewelry of the latest styles and best finish, which he is selling at lowest cash prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

All kinds of

GRAINING

done in a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Cyr. M. Bath,*
Portville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

(Nov. 7-6m.)

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY PUTNAM HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Rates to all trains. Near to all depots. Best bar on Western New York.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—

Night Express	3:7 a m
Through Mail	8:5 p m
Local Freight	6 a m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH—

Night Express	7:15 p m
Through Mail	11:18 a m
Local Freight	2:15 p m

THE

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

of Smethport will reproduce the play of

"The Chimney Corner,"

with a new farce entitled

"The Virginia Mummy."

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9th,

No pains will be spared to make this entertainment equal, if not superior, to the former one.

Borough and County.

— Sermons, like mermaids, are weakened by lengthening.

Hon. B. D. Hamlin and wife have returned from their southern trip.

— The Legislature has adjourned, and Chet's stately step resounds no more thro' Legislative halls, for a season.

— Hoes at Eaton & Sprague's that work both ways. Trowel-tempered, strongly made, and cost but a Dollar.

— Miss Nellie Grant is married to-day, notwithstanding the fact that her father, the President, is opposed to inflation

— The next term of Court convenes the 15th of next month. Legal advertisements should be handed in by Monday noon of next week.

— W. J. Milliken, Esq., is putting an addition to his house. He is wise, for it is best to have the cage ready before getting the bird.

— As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, Prof. Train announces that the Borough school will open on Monday next, the 25th inst.

Postmaster Armstrong has rearranged and renumbered the postoffice boxes, and announces that parties wishing to hold their boxes must pay rent for the same.

— Rev C. A Dillin, who has been unanimously out of a town for a few weeks, occupied his pulpit in the Baptist church last Sunday. There will be regular services as usual hereafter

— The only drummer here, now, in Smethport as far as he knows goes. We was one night a most beautiful the other day by one of our merchants, but his check unnamed him.

DONATION.—The friends of Rev C. A Dillin will give him a donation visit at his residence at the house of Mrs L. T. Redfern, Wednesday afternoon and evening, the 27th inst. A cordial invitation is extended to all

— In the advertisement of "Boarding School," we omitted last week to mention the fact that Prof Bigsby will also teach Instrumental Music. The terms are ten dollars for the quarter, including the use of the instrument

— John Wendell has procured a very neat and cheap remnant sign wherewith to attract customers to take a look at his new market. The sign was painted by Carl Smith, and is additional proof of his skill and taste as a painter.

— The members of the Dramatic Association are requested to meet at the Court House to-morrow, Friday, evening. A full attendance is expected, as in addition to rehearsal a permanent organization of the company will then be effected.

— Nothing is more conducive to domestic bliss and vigorous health than good fresh meat. John Wendell has been at a good deal of expense and trouble to furnish the people of this vicinity with a regular market, and deserves to be generously patronized.

THE RETROSPECT magazine for May is at hand, and fully sustains the character for fair discussion and ability established by the earlier numbers. Among the many able articles in this number, we notice as by no means the least able an article upon "The Repeal of the Usury Laws," from the pen of our friend and townsman W. J. Milliken, Esq.

They keep coming. The new goods at McCoy & Reilly's. They have just received a select assortment of fancy articles and stationery, pocket books large and small, card cases, paper files, and many other useful and ornamental articles too numerous to mention. Call and look at them.

— We understand that there is a general law of the State requiring borough and township officers to publish a statement of the local finances every year; but there are very few cases in this region where that law is complied with. It would be well if a reformation in this respect could be effected, as some of the taxpayers may be curious to know how much money has been raised, for what purposes it has been spent, and all that sort of thing, you know.

— We hear that Mr. Philip Hafner, of Sergeant Township, met with a serious accident last Thursday. His team became frightened as he was getting into his wagon and attempted to run, and under the impulse of the moment he jumped out and was thrown to the ground, striking his face, head upon a dog-tooth. Dr. Freeman was called to attend him, and reports him as doing well, and not injured so badly as first supposed. It was a close call, at all events.

Preserve the Trout.

In a communication in our issue of last week, Mr. L. Rogers made the timely inquiry, Why cannot we devise some means to preserve our trout? It is a well known fact that the trout are becoming every year more scarce, and the prospect is now that the day is not far distant when our streams will be entirely despoiled of the speckled beauties. The suggestion made in the above-mentioned communication, that trout fishing should be prohibited in our streams, we think deserves the careful attention of all interested in their preservation. There should not be a man in the county who would not sign a petition asking for such prohibition and a penalty for its violation sufficiently strong to make it effectual. It is not our local fishermen, but the vandals from York State and the cities, whom we have to fear. If the Legislature has no power under the New Constitution to act in the matter, as some suppose, let the Court issue its decree. All that is needed is that some one shall take hold of the matter, get up a strong petition with the name of every man in the county upon it, and push it through.

DIED.—At his residence in Sergeant township, of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. DANIEL EASTERBROOK, aged 73 years.

Mr Easterbrook was one of the oldest settlers of this county, and through a long life has been honored as one of its most upright and best citizens. He settled in the county, 43 years ago, paying for his first 100 acres of land, at one dollar and a quarter an acre, in woolen cloth at one dollar a yard. Like a good many other of the early settlers, he had learned to distrust the low lands and selected his home on one of the highest hills. We are told that when he first went on Bunker Hill from Smethport it took him four days to make the journey. By a life of industry and frugality he was able to leave to his descendants a valuable property, and what is more—a good name.

— There is a rumor afloat that a petition to somebody is being circulated in Liberty township, asking that the County-seat be removed to Port Allegany. We do not know how true the report is, but should not be surprised to hear that it is so. Our friends at Port Allegany now glory in the possession of a newspaper, and of course they can't get along without a Court House—and a jail. If the Courts decide that the County-seat shall be removed to 12 or 15 miles from the center of the county, of course we shall have to submit.

CLAIM AGENT.—Myron A. Dodge Esq., of Olean, who's advertisement will be found in another column of this paper, is thoroughly conversant with the ways of the Pension Office at Washington, and any business entrusted to his care will be faithfully and promptly executed. We are personally acquainted with him, and know him to be an experienced agent and in every way reliable. Persons entitled to pensions or bounties will do well to communicate with him. The foregoing we copy from the Wellsville Mercantile, and can freely endorse every word of it.

— Our paper having already gone to press, we were unable to acknowledge a call from Mr Hughes, editor of the contemplated new paper at Port Allegany, last Thursday. He seems an agreeable gentleman, and we on our part welcome him to share in the labor and the sweet of McKean county journalism. We understand that he is to run his paper in the interests of Democracy, which of course entitles him to our sympathies.

— By a very peculiar accident Col A L Wilcox lost a valuable horse one day last week. A young man and a boy were driving the horse from Wilcox to this place and leading another horse behind. The led horse was not disposed to travel as briskly as was desired, and as they were going down a hill in a portion of the road flanked by a steep descent of 20 or 30 feet, the boy got out to urge the animal. He urged him so effectually that he crowded him so forcibly upon the wagon as to turn it off the track and down the dugway, dragging both horses with it. The driver was thrown from the wagon, and as soon as he could recover himself and ascertain the damage done, he discovered that the fore legs of the driven horse were both broken, and he was compelled to shoot him. The other horse and the driver escaped uninjured.

Neighboring Localities.

— Eight fires in Lock Haven last week.

—Potatoes are $1,40 per bushel at Warren

— The new Low Grade Railroad is open for business.

— The next term of Court of Warren county commences the first day of June

— There is a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in every township in Bradford county.

— Report says that the Rochester & S. L. R.R. will be diverged from Salamanca to Olean.

— Warren boasts of having cucumbers, onions, radishes and other vegetables in the market.

—The first Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry has been organized in Warren county, at Spring Creek.

We are informed that the first number of the new Democratic paper in Coudersport will probably be issued this week.

— Hon C. B. Curtis was treated to a serenade and reception by his fellow citizens of Erie while on a recent visit home

— On the 6th inst snow was visible upon the Bald Eagle mountain, on the 10th the mercury was up to 92 deg. in the shade.

— About forty men and a dozen teams are at work on the Hospital grounds at Warren, excavating and preparing for more extensive operations.

— Lewis Lyman has removed from Coudersport to Port Allegany, where he has established a Lime, Plaster, Cement and Fall Brook Coal yard. What is Potter's loss is McKean's gain.

— Wilcox, Smith & Co, of Portville, have sawed 50,514 feet of hemlock lumber in ten hours and thirty-five minutes, from logs that took five or six to make a thousand feet.

— The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued an order abolishing all bar-rooms connected with the eating houses or hotels of the company.

— The good people of Hornellsville, N. Y. are raving over the subject of Temperance. Hon. H Bemis, of that place, gave his fellow citizens an able adress the other evening, in favor of license, anything but agreeable to the ears of some of the advocates of no license

— It is estimated that thousands of acres of timber have been destroyed recently by forest fires on the mountain sides near Jamestown, Carrollton, Olean, Salamanca, and the timber district of Erie and Corry. On Sunday the people of Limetta turned out from church to keep the flames from destroying the village

— The Potter Journal thus neatly compliments Hon H. W. Williams.

JUDGE WILLIAMS, of Wellsborough, was foreman of the United States Grand Jury at Pittsburgh last week. There was no need of that Jury seeking information from the Court. The chances are that the Court would have been improved if it had asked instruction from the foreman of the Jury.

— Warren was visited by two fires week ago last Sunday night. The first destroyed three small buildings, and the second the Russell House and a large two story building. Other buildings were badly scorched, but were saved by the exertions of the fire department, including the Episcopal church.

— Wm. Bromley, who is charged with the murder of Wm. Phelen, in Horton township, Elk county, in June last, and for whom there was a reward offered of $1,000, was arrested at Camden, N. J., a few days ago, and is now occupying a cell in Ridgway, Elk county, where it is likely he will remain until the August term of court, at which he and his accomplices will receive their trial.

— The New York State Editorial Association, or more properly, Mutual Admiration Society, have gone on a dead-head excursion to Alabama. There were only about 40 in the crowd when they left Salamanca, and we doubt very much if those who remained at home will be willing that they should pass as their representatives. The hard working and useful Editor seldom has the time or desire to indulge in such long sprees

—Salamanca had a narrow escape last week from being destroyed by fire. A man living about a mile west of the village fired a fallow. A strong wind drove the fire through prostrate trees and stumps into Salamanca. The place was immediately fired, and it required the utmost exertions of its people to save the village from destruction. The flames were eventually subdued, but not until three dwellings had been reduced to ashes, and all Salamanca crazed with fright.

— A shooting match between G W Fowler, of Groton Falls, N Y, and H Warner, of Ridgway, Pa. for a purse of $500, has been arranged to take place at Jamestown the 2d of June. From the fact that Mr. Fowler carried off the prize of the New York State Rifle Club Association last year, and Mr Warner is considered one of the best shots in Pennsylvania, the match will possess considerable interest. The distance is to be forty rods. There will be four strings of ten shots each measuring from centre of target to centre of each ball hole in the target. Rifles to be of their own selection, barrels not to exceed 32 pounds in weight.

— The Tenth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will be held in the First Presbyterian Church on Washington Avenue, in the city of Scranton, on June 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1874. Entertainment will be provided for all delegates who will notify "Wm. Holden, Esq. Chairman of local committees, Scranton," on or before June 1. The Rev J. H. Vincent, D. D, of New York, will be present and take part in the proceedings. The singing will be conducted by Prof Wm. Johnson, of Philadelphia. It is expected that the railroads will make reduction in fare for those attending.

Correspondence.

SMETHPORT, Pa., May 18, 1874

EDITOR MINER.—Superintendent Curtis concluded his Spring series of Teachers' Examinations in Smethport last Saturday. It is evident to a disinterested spectator that Mr C does not conduct these examinations (as too many other Superintendents have done) for the purpose of displaying his own great abilities, but with a view solely to ascertain the real merits of the candidate. While affording every facility for young and diffident teachers to show their qualifications to the best possible advantage, he yet holds every one to a strict and impartial criterion. It is safe to conclude that under the able and efficient supervision of the present Superintendent, the schools of this county will show a very decided improvement. OBSERVER.

SMETHPORT, Pa., May 20, 1874.

FRIEND BARNUM.—Will you allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to say a few words on the subject of Sacred Music? I make this humble attempt with a view to assist, so far as my ability may extend, to give this subject the consideration which it demands, hoping these few words may serve at least to invite the attention of some one better qualified to do the subject justice. Music is said to consist of Melody and Harmony of sounds. Melody is "an agreeable succession of sounds." Harmony, adjusted proportions, accordance, agreement of musical sounds. A song of praise is an act of devotion, so becoming, delightful and acceptable to Deity that we find it authorized by the examples of all nations, and universally introduced into the solemnities of public worship. Under the Jewish dispensation the priests of God dictated expressions peculiarly becoming the place "where His honor dwelleth." The Book of the Psalms, as the name itself imports, was adapted to the voice of song. The author of these invaluable odes well knew the sweetness, animation and solemn devotion they were calculated to give to the sacred service of the Temple. With what rapture does he describe its effects. With what fervor does he call upon his fellow worshippers to join him in the delightful duties of the sanctuary! — It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O thou Most High! Praise ye the Lord, for it is good to sing praises unto our God; for it is pleasant, and praise is comely. O sing unto the Lord a new song—sing unto the Lord all the earth—sing unto the Lord, bless his name, show forth his salvation from day to day. Nor have christians been taught to look upon sacred music as an unmeaning ceremony or an unprofitable sacrifice. Our Savior was pleased to consecrate this part of worship under circumstances the most affecting. He concluded that the supper which was to be a memorial of his dying love, by singing an hymn of praise. How appropriately does the Apostle Paul enforce the observation of this duty.

"Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord." In almost every community there are some people perhaps who are opposed to having the unconverted sing in public worship. I have had some controversy on this part of my subject. Some might think Dr. Watts opposed to having them sing when he said—

"Let those refuse to sing
Who never know their God."

But I do not think he intended to be so understood. He says also—

"Let sinners take their course,
And choose their road to death."

But this does not mean that the Dr. wished sinners to take their course to death. The simple meaning seems to be this: If we cannot persuade sinners to turn to God and sing his praises in the spirit, or if they will take their course, then let them, but as for me, I will spend my breath in serving God. This, therefore is, in my humble opinion, no objection to well disposed persons engaging in singing in the house of God, and with me it is desirable. It has been my privilege to listen to the voices of quite a large number in Smethport, and I firmly believe that I have never before known of a place where so large a proportion of the people were good singers, and my travels have been somewhat extensive. I indulge a hope that a larger number of them may soon find places in our church choirs. — Yours, &c,

C. A. DIFFIN.

Notice.

The official members of the M. P. Church are requested to meet at the church, in this place, on Saturday the 23d inst, at 1 o'clock p. m.

J. L. RUSBRIDGE

Wanted,

By a man of experience, ability and the best of references, a situation as bookkeeper or office clerk. Apply at this office, or of Frank King, Ceres, McKean Co., Pa.

Notice

To the Stockholders of the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Railroad Company

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the village of Mt. Morris, N. Y., at the offices of the company, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874.

The polls will be open from 1 to 3 P. M. on that day.

A. LOCKHART, President.

H. H. SEYMOUR, Secretary.
Dated Mt. Morris, N. Y., May 8, 1874.

FURNITURE,

Burrill, McEwen & Co,

(SUCCESSORS TO HUNN, SMITH & SPENCER)

395, 397 & 399 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Announce that we have purchased the entire interest in this popular establishment, and have just received large invoices of

Fine and Fashionable

Furniture

manufactured expressly to order to meet the demands of our Spring Trade. Our

Large & Spacious Warerooms

are FILLED TO OVERFLOWING with all the

Latest and Most Improved Styles

of art, finish and beauty in Furniture.

Having made our entire purchases for CASH thereby taking every advantage of depression in prices, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Rich & Beautiful Furniture

At Wholesale and Retail,

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ We make a specialty in UPHOLSTERING all kinds of Furniture. Old Furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new.

All amounts due the old firm will be received and receipted in full by us; and all demands against the old firm will be paid by us.

We have also a full line of COTTAGE and CHEAPER GRADES OF FURNITURE.

Mr. BURRILL, former Manager for the retired firm of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, desires to thank his many past and for past favors, and solicits not only them, but all those desiring Furniture of any description, either for cottage or mansion, to call and examine and they cannot fail to be suited.

Burrill, McEwen & Co.,

395, 397 & 399 Main Street

Buffalo, N. Y.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BRETT, LEIT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, **AT TEN PER CENT. below** the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore **DEFY** competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO*, the market affords. Our **FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the** greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of

"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"

A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. **Price, $1.50 a Year.**

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address

Our Own Fireside Pub. Co.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Canvassers wanted.

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address PURCHASING AGENCY OF "Our Own Fireside," Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power

GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

Address, M. L. GUMP & CO., Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address M. L. GUMP & CO., Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Board $6 00 Guests' Room rent for 200 rooms.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

The Summer Term

OF THE

BOROUGH SCHOOL

WILL OPEN

Monday the 25th inst.

Scholars are expected at as near as possible to be in their places the first day of the session.

B. R. TRAIN, Principal.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination, inheriting, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful solvent, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive humors of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Ringworm, and kindred complaints. Derangements of the Uterus, Kidneys and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhœa, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poison.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By restoring the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even when no disease appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system being built on with renewed vigor, and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Domestic Health Notes.

WARM APPLICATIONS.—For restoring warmth to the sick, cornmeal heated and placed in bags is said to be superior to hot water bottles and other appliances of that sort. Its advantages are, that it weighs less, retains heat longer and does not chill the patient when cold.

FELONS AND RUSTY NAILS.—For the past ten years, writes a physician, I have treated felons with hot water, and with unerring success. No cutting, no blistering, no anything, but immersing the finger, hand, or even the whole arm if necessary, in water as hot as can be borne, until the pain is gone and the core is loosened and drawn from the bone. When rusty nails have produced wounds, the same course has been pursued. If on the hand or foot, keep it in hot water.

CORNS.—A French medical journal reports the cure of the most refractory corns by the morning and evening application, with a brush, of a drop of a solution of the perchloride of iron. It states that, after a fortnight's continued application, without pain, a patient who had suffered martyrdom for nearly forty years from a most painful corn on the inner side of each little toe, was entirely relieved; pressure was no longer painful, and the cure seemed to be radical. Other and similar cases are reported as equally successful under this treatment.

Household Notes.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Take of magnesia, 130 grains; of citric acid, 450 grains; bicarbonate of potassa, 40 grains; dissolve the citric acid in four fluid ounces of water, and having added the magnesia, stir it until it is dissolved. Filter the solution into a strong twelve-ounce bottle, into which has been poured two fluid ounces of sirup of citric acid. Then add the bicarbonate of potassa, and enough water almost to fill the bottle, which must be closed with a cork, and this secured with twine. Shake moderately till all is dissolved.

ARROWROOT JELLY.—This is a very soothing and nourishing diet for invalids, particularly when the stomach is weak from sickness. With cold water make a tablespoonful of arrow root into a smooth jelly, and add rather more than half a pint of boiling water; then pour into a saucepan and boil for one minute; add a tablespoonful of good brandy, a grating of nutmeg, and sugar to taste. When a little stronger diet of the same kind can be well digested, use milk instead of water, and the yolk of an egg; add also a pinch of salt.

GIVE THEM COLD WATER.—It is very doubtful if there is a single possible disease in which the patient should not have cold water *ad libitum*. O, how babies often suffer for cold water! A nursing baby is given, no matter how thirsty, nothing but milk. The little lips are dry and cracked, and the little tongue so parched it can scarcely nurse, and yet it has nothing but milk to assuage its craving thirst. Try it yourself, mother, when you have a fever, and ever after, when your darling is dying with thirst, the teaspoon and tumbler of cold water will be in constant use.

SPREADING SAUCE FOR PUDDING.—Butter, four ounces; sugar, six ounces; one nutmeg. Grate the nutmeg and rub all together; these are about the proper proportions; more or less can be made, as desired, and more or less nutmeg can also be used; or any other flavoring in its place. This sauce is nice on baked puddings, hot or cold; and to tell it all, it is not bad on bread.

Tubercle Propagated by Milk.

M. Chauveaux has communicated to the French Academy what he terms a demonstration of the transmission of tuberculosis by the digestive organs. He remarked that his numerous observations enabled him to state that if the healthy young of animals susceptible of tuberculosis were fed with food with which the matter of tubercle was mixed, they would all exhibit tuberculosis in various organs. In anticipation of the meeting of the Academy, he had purchased some healthy calves, and, having had them fed as described, on slaughtering them the sixtieth day after the first ingestion, the lymphatic system was found extensively tuberculized, while caseous deposits existed in the lungs. The thesis he demonstrates most conclusively, and he is supported in his inferences by an apparently independent series of experiments carried on by Dr. Klebs in Germany.

Salt for Hogs.

The unrestrained appetite of swine will often lead them to consume things that are highly injurious to them. Cases of poisoning by partaking of excessive quantities of salt often occur among hogs at this season when beef and pork barrels are emptied of the old brine and refuse salt. A case in which several hogs were thus lost in England, was recently noted. Hogs require a certain amount of salt, as do other animals, but it should be given to them with caution, and either evenly mixed in their feed or scattered very thinly about their troughs, so that one more greedy than another cannot take more than its proper share.

Hay Tea for Calves.

A farmer who had a calf of value and no milk to give it was advised to give it hay tea. He did so and the calf is reported as doing finely, though it has neither received hay nor meal since he got it. He cuts the best and finest hay he has, about two inches long, and pours boiling water over it; lets it stand until cooled to about the heat of milk from the cow, when the tea is given to the calf and the hay to the cow. Both calf and cow thrive on this feed. We have fed a great deal of hay tea to calves, with good results.

Bandages.

Whoever works with pointed or edged tools is in constant danger of being seriously cut or maimed. It is, therefore, necessary that proper bandages be always at hand in case of accident, especially in country workshops, where the immediate attendance of a surgeon cannot be depended on. Long strips of cotton, linen, or even woolen cloths, should be in readiness for use. In case of a severe cut, the immoderate flow of blood may be checked by binding one or more of these strips over the wound, commencing below some three or four inches and winding spirally (not too tight) as many inches above the cut. Oil or grease should be applied before the bandage is put on. If cloth is deficient, place layers of brown paper between each fold. It is also best to place a piece of thick brown paper over the wound before binding.

Dr. Johnson poked the tobacco in his pipe down with his sweetheart's finger—a warm token of affection.

The Grayling.

This fish, so well known to English epicures and sportsmen, stands at the head of the finny tribes of Europe as *the fish par excellence*, as the brook trout has hitherto done in this country. It is only found in a few localities in England, and does not occur in either Irish or Scotch rivers, but is found more plentiful in some parts of the Continent. Sir John Franklin, in his overland expedition, 1819, discovered two species of grayling near Great Slave Lake, one of which was named by Dr. John Richardson, "Back's grayling," and described as *Coregonus signifer*, and the other, the "little winter grayling," as *Thymallus Americanus*. About six years ago attention was attracted to some new members of the salmon family found in Northern Michigan, in the tributaries of the Muskegon River, and more particularly in the Hersey branch, and called by the natives "Hersey trout." Specimens of this fish were sent to Prof. Cope, of Philadelphia, about four years ago by Mr. D. H. Fitzhugh, of Bay City. Prof. Cope described them under the name of *Thymallus tricolor*. Some two years after this Prof. Agassiz named them *Thymallus Americanus*, but the Michigan fish is found to be almost identical with the *C. signifer* of Richardson, and to differ materially from his *T. Americanus*. From Prof. Baird we learn that a grayling has been found in the headwaters of the Yellowstone, but its special characteristics have not yet been described, and consequently its name has not yet been determined. As this fish is said in Europe to be much easier to raise than the trout, it is evident that it is destined to become a great favorite with fish culturists, both amateur and professional, and it is singular that it has not sooner attracted their attention. Mr. Fred Mather is now in Michigan, after them for his ponds at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and will stay and watch the habits of the fish through their spawning season, and perhaps bring some of their eggs with him.

King Coal.

In spite of all the efforts made to dethrone him, Coal still remains king, and none of the pretenders who have risen against him have ever had even a temporary success. According to Mr. Moule, the scientific objections hitherto urged against the possibility of using chalk for heating purposes—namely, that the extraction of the carbonic oxide which it contains in the form of carbonic acid cannot be effected without the employment of a heat greater than that generated—is groundless. The extraction of the carbonic acid from the chalk and its immediate application to kitchen and other fires, to furnaces of every description, whether of locomotive or stationary engines or steam vessels, can be, Mr. Moule asserts, shown to be perfectly feasible. When thus applied to anthracite, it produces a strong flame and heat, and at so low a rate of combination that a good fire was maintained for 20 hours in the furnace which heats Mr. Moule's church with ¼ cwt. of anthracite and an equal quantity of chalk mixed with it during that time. During the last 24 hours, moreover, the fire was untouched. Through the aid of this remarkable property of chalk the lignite known as shale may be used for the production of illuminating gas to an extent which will appear incredible. Even the coarsest clay of this singular formation is full of gas, and Mr. Moule's experiments satisfy him that one ton of this substance, with which Dorset and Norfolk abound, with a due proportion of chalk, will yield as large an amount of gas as 8 tons of ordinary coal. From these experiments Mr. Moule argues that London might be warmed and lighted at 50 per cent. cheaper rate; the smoke, dust and ashes nuisance abolished; every good-sized country house and every village might be lighted with gas, and the kitchen fire, with some slight alteration in the grate, supply the house with light. Finally, lignite and anthracite beds would become valuable property, and chalk would be exported as coal is now.

The Cow and the Wolves.

A writer in the *Hearth and Home* says: During last winter a gentleman was looking at his stock on the plain near the edge of the timber about sixty miles from Alma, Colorado, when he noticed one cow, a long distance from him, running about in a very curious manner. Thinking she had a fit, or that something had occurred to frighten her, he spurred his horse forward at a gallop, and as he approached, saw that two large mountain wolves had attacked her and were trying to steal her calf.

The fight had evidently been a long one, as the cow was nearly tired out. The attack was carried on with considerable generalship. The wolves fought the cow by turns, and while one was endeavoring to take her attention, the other would try and seize the calf. The cow being an old and experienced one, fought them both successfully. So intent were they upon the capture of the calf that they did not perceive the man on horseback until he was within a few rods of them.

When the wolves saw him they ran a short distance, and, sitting upon their haunches, eyed him suspiciously, but did not seem inclined even then to go away. Having no arms of any kind, he determined to frighten them away, and for this purpose rode directly towards them. Still they seemed indisposed to move, and, becoming angry, he attempted to ride them down at all hazards.

He had no sooner reached them than they both simultaneously sprang at his horse, and he was forced to retreat, and take refuge on the top of an old log hut, leaving his horse to gallop away over the plain. The wolves, having given up the horse, returned to attack the cow again. While thus engaged, the "partner" of the man on the hut appeared on the scene with a rifle, and "plugged" one of the wolves with a forty-four ball.

The other, thinking "wisdom the better part of valor," scampered away to the woods.

Speaking of the improvement of seed, Charles D. Bragdon says he has known farmers who have sown the same variety of wheat for twenty years, "and who sell most of their crop for seed to their neighbors. They have not purchased seed either, but by careful selection and culture they have kept improving their crop." This, he thinks, is the kind of "selection" to be generally advised.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A youth named Christian Geise, aged 15, was arrested in Baltimore for assaulting another boy. His disgrace so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide by taking arsenic .....A fatal affray occurred in Owen county, Kentucky, between two brothers named Walker and two brothers named Smoot. The Smoots were arrested last fall by James M. Walker and others, special detectives appointed by the Governor, as alleged Ku Klux. A feud has existed between the parties since, and at a meeting in Owenton James M. Walker was shot and instantly killed by John Smoot, and F. Walker severely wounded. The town marshal attempted to arrest Smoot, when several friends drew their pistols and threatened the officer with death if he did not desist..... A steam boiler in a Paxton, Ont., planing mill exploded, instantly killing the engineer and his son, and a young man. The accountant was seriously but not dangerously hurt. One man was badly scalded about the breast and head, and two others suffered contusions. Fragments of the boiler, not less than a ton in weight, were hurled a distance of two hundred feet. .. At the Philadelphia Exchange the Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad was sold at auction, under a foreclosure of mortgage, for $551,000, subject to a mortgage of $1,200,000. Malcolm Campbell, acting for the trustees, was the purchaser .....From the explosion of a coal oil lamp a fire broke out in a tenement in Philadelphia. On the second floor three boys were asleep. They were discovered in an unconscious condition from inhaling smoke. Two recovered, but one, Alfred Brown, died . Two men belonging to Edgecomb, Me., named Joseph Dickinson and Jason Hoff, were drowned in Wiscasset Harbor, Me. They were in two boats loaded with sand, and the boats sank .At a meeting of Roman Catholic Archbishops in Cincinnati, Philadelphia was made an archdiocese. It is thought that two other archdioceses will be created, and that additional bishoprics will be formed ... The Faculty of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., have suspended thirty-nine sophomores and forty-two freshmen for hazing. They say the University can better afford to be without students than without government .Bertha Daniels, 17 years old, committed suicide in Philadelphia, by eating sulphur from the heads of matches .....Advices from Magdalen Island of April 20, say the seal fishery from the shore is a failure. Twelve vessels had returned from the Gulf seal fishery with good fares .... .The U. S. Senate Finance Committee took further action on the House Currency bill, and by a majority vote agreed to recommend the incorporation in it of the following provisions: The maximum greenback circulation to be $382,000,000. New national bank notes to be issued to the amount of $164,000,000, provided that for each million of such new notes issued there shall be $300,000 of greenbacks retired until the total greenback circulation shall have been reduced to $300,000,000. The committee voted to fix January 1, 1877, as the date at which specie payments should be resumed, but did not reach a conclusion as to what system should be employed for that purpose, whether of interchangable bonds or by means of any of the other plans proposed.

The Sael Butter Abomination.

At a special meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York, the sub-committee appointed to investigate the manufacture of artificial butter and the adulteration, presented a report in which the results of their examination are fully stated. These are embodied in the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The attention of the merchants of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York has been urgently called to the manufacture of and the traffic in artificial butter, and upon investigation by a committee appointed by the Exchange for that purpose, it appears that during the past year there has been manufactured and sold to a considerable extent an article called "Oleomargarine," made from suet or tallow, and sold as a substitute; and

Whereas, While the manufacture and sale of this commodity as a substitute for butter is a matter not within the province of this Exchange, so long as it is sold under its proper name, yet in view of the great danger to the trade of any successful attempt to force this or any similar compound, or any other substance foreign to butter, upon consumers by admixture with the pure article, it is of the first importance that every effort be made by the trade individually and as a body to insure the entire freedom from adulterants of the new crop, upon the purity of which depends the future of American butter as an article of export, and indeed, the supremacy of the dairy in our agriculture; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York, while it would encourage all experiments, inventions, or applications of science or of skill for the production of a pure article of this important staple of commerce, hereby emphatically condemns any process of adulteration or mixture, and the fraudulent attempt to sell such product for pure butter.

Resolved, That the dairymen and merchants, and all others interested in this trade throughout the United States and Canada, be and hereby are requested to report to the Secretary of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York all instances of this practice that may come within their knowledge, for exposure through the authority of this Exchange.

This report of the sub-committee was unanimously adopted.

Chinese Kite Flying.

The Hartford *Courant* proposes that instead of fire-crackers, we imitate another Chinese custom for our Fourth of July celebration, making the national anniversary a great "kite day"—the idea being suggested by the singular and attractive kites that have lately been flown in Hartford by the little Chinese colony there, which beat our American kites "all hollow." These kites are "curious in construction, bright in color, and they have an attachment which makes a peculiar singing noise in the air suggestive of wild geese or angel choirs, or any melody of that sort." They sail very high and steadily, and, besides, make a noise, without which, of course, no Fourth of July would be complete; but it is a considerable way off, and so wouldn't be quite so disagreeable as the fire-cracker system.

A little girl about seven years old, daughter of Nathan Stout, a farmer, living seven miles north of Sidney, O., was instantly killed while blowing in the muzzle of a gun in the hands of a brother, supposing it not loaded. The gun had not been used for four years.

A patented contrivance for fastching weights "at a moment's notice" to horses' feet, "for changing a rack or pace to a square trot," is among recent novelties in the sporting world.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minn., called up the Senate bill to revive and continue certain grants of land heretofore made to the Territory and State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the several lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. Passed—yeas 29; nays, 12.

Mr. Stewart, of Nev., introduced a bill to resume legislative control of the District of Columbia and provide for the government thereof.

The House having returned the bill appropriating $90,000 for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi river, on motion of Mr. Pease, of Mississippi, the vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered, and that gentleman offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 instead of $90,000. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., submitted an amendment to the Civil Rights bill, providing that its provisions shall apply to schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence authorized by law and endowed by the United States, or hereafter endowed by any State or the United States.

Mr. Pratt, of Ind., from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill amendatory to the Act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of their disloyalty to the Government. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Boreman, of W. Va., gave notice that he would ask the Senate at an early day to consider the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary government therefor.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back to the House bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi river, with an amendment as an additional section, which authorizes the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and disused army clothing to destitute persons there, and appropriating $100,000 for such purposes, the provision of the bill to expire the 1st of September, 1874. It was passed without discussion.

HOUSE.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a bill providing for free banking and the issue of national bank notes to the amount of $10 per inhabitant, according to the census of 1870. Also authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw legal tenders to the amount of twenty-five per cent. of the additional issue of national bank notes until the legal tender circulation is reduced to $356,000,000, such retired legal tenders to be held as a reserve, to be used in case of emergency.

Mr. Mellish, of N. Y., introduced a bill to regulate the payment of customs duties, and to secure a par in value of gold, United States Treasury notes, and national bank notes.

Mr. McKee, of Miss., from the Committee on Territories, asked and obtained leave for that committee to report for action a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report what legislation is necessary to secure a fair and equitable apportionment of the whole existing volume of national bank circulation among the several States and Territories, according to the wealth, population, and business interests. Agreed to. The preamble to the resolution recites that there is an excess of circulation in the Eastern States of $70,659,046, and in the Middle States of $9,446,503, and a deficiency in the District of Columbia and the Southern and Southwestern States of $51,083 693, in the Western States of $21,423,811, and in the Pacific States and Territories of $7,625,563. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for a more equitable distribution of national bank currency. The motion was seconded in the midst of much confusion—93 to 54.

The House sat in Committee of the Whole on the Centennial Appropriation Bill. A lengthy and heated discussion for and against the appropriation followed. The question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was negatived—yeas 92; nays 128.

Mr. Hale, of Me., moved to reconsider the last vote, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The latter motion, which would have rendered the rejection of the bill final, was lost—yeas, 117, nays, 120.

The Bonnehoff Robber.

The arrest of James Saeger, in the Far West, on the charge of being the principal in the celebrated Bennehoff robbery, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, has brought out in the Lancaster *Intelligencer* the following brief account of his swift journey on the downward path: "Saeger came to Lancaster in 1856, and was a student at Franklin and Marshall College for about a year and a half. His father had recently died, after accumulating property to the amount of $75,000. He was an upright man, of fine business talents, and the village of Saegerville is named after him. The son who was an only child, was too liberally provided for on leaving home by his guardian and indulgent mother. He came to Lancaster with a thousand dollars in his trunk, which he at once prepared to spend in riotous living. That sum was spent to corrupt himself and a few students among whom he associated. After remaining at college eighteen months, he left without graduating and went into business in Venango County. With such habits as he had formed, success was very improbable, and he soon run through his own share of his father's estate, and ruined his mother. He loafed about for years and finally became the leading character in the Bennehoff robbery. He stopped in Lancaster a week or so before the robbery was committed, and stated to an acquaintance here that he had been spending some time in Philadelphia, and while there he had slept in the engine houses 'with the boys.' There is every reason to believe that his visit to Philadelphia was made for the express purpose of engaging the services of the professional burglars who were his partners in the robbery."

In the Other Way.

An Evansville man has proved himself a satirist, though probably at the time he uttered the words which have since made him famous, he was unconscious of the stinging sarcasm contained in the few syllables referring to a prominent feature of American life. He had fallen into a ditch on the outskirts of the town in such a manner that he was unable to extricate himself. A kind-hearted pedestrian helped him to his feet, and after the thing had been accomplished, our hero said: "All right—his—I'll vote for you." The stranger looked at him doubtfully, and wished to know what for. "Who' office ye runnin' for?" "I? None at all," was the answer. "Not a candidate?" "No; who?" "Why—his—why? 'Cause I don't know an any man'd—his—help 'nother as you did 'thout bein' a candidate!"

CONSUMPTION.—Many feeble people and invalids who are troubled with constipation of the bowels, may be permanently benefited by using a very little of the common tincture of nux vomica. A druggist will give half an ounce for five cents; then put two drops into about half an ounce of cold water, and keep it for use. Each day when it is needed, put one drop into a part of a tumbler of cold water and drink it all, several times during the day. Do not take any more than this in one day; but it may be continued each day until permanently cured. Graham bread and a vegetable diet are a great help for this trouble; but they are not agreeable to some people's tastes, and are not easily obtained by many who know that they might be benefited by them.

The Horse and her Saddle.

One of the guides at Yo Semite last summer gives this little incident concerning the favorite valley horse, Mary: "At Gentry's, the junction of stage-and-horse-back conveyance, one day, as often happens, beasts and travelers did not precisely agree in number, and Mary as a supernumerary, was turned loose to follow the mounted party down. But when they had descended the four steep and rugged miles to the valley level, Mary was not with them. The party pushed on across the Merced (I think I hear again the echoing tramp, tramp over the toll-bridge). Arrived at the hotel, the horses, freed from bridle and saddle, were taken to pasture—all but Mary. The wonder was, what had become of Mary. At length, when the wonder had increased for several hours, one went in search and found the mare standing beside the mountain trail, solitary, except for her saddle, which lay on the ground. The saddle, which, while waiting at the head of the trail, had been unbuckled, according to custom, had slidden forward on the descent, and finally dropped off over the creature's head. Not another step did she go, but, though hungry and thirsty, stayed by, like a faithful watch-dog, guarding the property. I well recollect once, among the mountains, seeing a horse, though at the top of his speed, stop instantly upon his rider being dismounted, and I think none of the trained animals ever proceed when an accident of the kind occurs; but the attachment of Mary for her empty saddle went a step further, and gained for her numerous love-pats and an added reputation.

Vinegar Bitters.

The great merit of VINEGAR BITTERS has made them the leading medicine of the day, and respectable druggists everywhere write: "They are the best and most popular preparation in the market." They have stood the test of public opinion and won confidence. They sell rapidly because they cure. If you are sick you want reliable medicine. VINEGAR BITTERS commend themselves to the ailing and afflicted, as they are deficient in one thing alone, viz: the stimulant that unduly excites the brain, and creates a morbid thirst for spirits! There is no phase of Indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Debility, in which they will not effect a cure. Invalids who are wasting away from a want of proper action in the liver, stomach and bowels, will find them a constitutional specific, and a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilarating as a cool, gushing spring of water to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert.—*Com.*

"Tom, what in the world put matrimony into your head?" "Well, the fact is, I was getting short of shirts!"

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell or taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE

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CHAS. Q. ANDERSON.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.—*Com.*

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.—*Com.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM for Consumption.—*Com.*

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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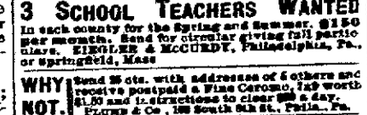

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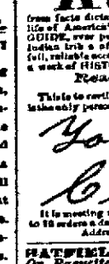

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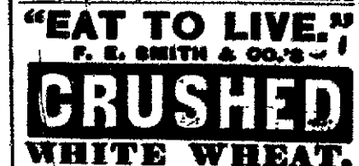

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